

Western Carolinian.

[BY JOHN BEARD, JR.]

It is even wise to abstain from those which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The violation of Legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. Dr. Channing.

[PUBLISHED WEEKLY.]

Vol. XVI.

Salisbury, Rowan County, (N. C.) Monday, November 4, 1833.

No 700

POLITICAL

REPLY OF KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA,

To the Answers of the States.

KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS OF 1799.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, November 14th, 1799.

The House, according to the standing order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Commonwealth, Mr. Desha in the chair; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Desha reported that the Committee had taken under consideration sundry resolutions passed by several State Legislatures, on the subject of the Alien and Sedition Laws, and had come to a resolution thereupon, which he delivered in at the clerk's table, where it was read, and unanimously agreed to by the House, as follows:

The representatives of the good People of this Commonwealth, in General Assembly convened, having maturely considered the answers of sundry States in the Union to their resolutions passed the last session, respecting certain unconstitutional laws of Congress, commonly called the Alien and Sedition Laws, would be faithful, indeed, to themselves, and to those they represent, were they silently to acquiesce in the principles and doctrines attempted to be maintained in all those answers, that of Virginia only excepted. To again enter the field of argument, and attempt more fully or forcibly to expose the unconstitutionality of those obnoxious laws, would, it is apprehended, be as unnecessary as unavailing. We cannot, however, but lament, that, in the discussion of these interesting subjects by sundry of the Legislatures of our sister States, unfounded suggestions and unmeaning insinuations, derogatory to the true character and principles of this Commonwealth, have been substituted in place of fair reasoning and sound argument. Our opinions of these alarming measures of the General Government, together with our reasons for those opinions, were detailed with decency and with temper, and submitted to the consideration of the

House. The free country and the people have been observed in the answers of most of those States who have chosen to oppose to obviate the great truths contained in those resolutions, we have now only to submit to a candid world. Faithful to the true principles of the Federal Union, unconscious of any designs to disturb the harmony of that Union, and anxious only to escape the fangs of despotism, the good People of this Commonwealth are regardless of censure or calumination. Let us, however, the silence of this Commonwealth should be construed into an acquiescence in the doctrines and principles advanced, and attempted to be maintained by the said answers, or lest those of our fellow-citizens throughout the Union who so widely differ from us on those important subjects, should be deluded by the expectation that we shall be deterred from what we conceive our duty, or shrink from the principles contained in those resolutions: Therefore,

Resolved, That this Commonwealth considers the Federal Union, upon the terms and for the purposes specified in the late compact, as conducive to the liberty and happiness of the several States: That it does now unequivocally declare its attachment to the Union, and to that compact, agreeably to its obvious and real intention, and will be among the last to seek its dissolution: That if those who administer the General Government be permitted to transgress the limits fixed by that compact, by a total disregard to the special delegations of power therein contained, an annihilation of the State Governments, and the creation upon their ruins of a General Consolidated Government, will be the inevitable consequence: That the principle and construction contended for by sundry of the State Legislatures, that the General Government is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, stop nothing short of DESPOTISM—since the discretion of those who administer the Government, and not the CONSTITUTION, would be the measure of their powers: That the several States who fortified that instrument, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of the infraction; and, that a nullification by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done under color of that instrument, is the right and duty of the States: That this Commonwealth does, under the most deliberate reconsideration, declare, that the said Alien and Sedition Laws are, in their opinion, palpable violations of the said Constitution; and, however cheerfully it may be disposed to surrender its opinion to a majority of its sister States, in matters of ordinary or doubtful policy, yet, in momentous regulations like the present, which so vitally wound the best rights of the citizen, it would consider a silent acquiescence as highly criminal: That although this Commonwealth, as a party to the Federal compact, will bow to the laws of the Union, yet it does at the same time declare, that it

will not now, or ever hereafter, cease to oppose, in a constitutional manner, every attempt, at what quarter soever offered, to violate that compact. And, finally, in order that no pretext or arguments may be drawn from a supposed acquiescence on the part of this Commonwealth in the constitutionality of those laws, and be thereby used as precedents for similar future violations of the Federal compact—this Commonwealth does now enter against them its SOLEMN PROTEST.

Extract, &c. Attest,
THO'S TODD, C. H. R.
In Senate, Nov. 22, 1799—Read and concurred in.
Attest,
B. THURSTON, C. S.

MR. MADISON'S REPORT ON THE VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.

VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Session of 1799—1800.

REPORT of the committee to whom were referred the communications of various States, relative to the resolutions of the last General Assembly of this State, concerning the Alien and Sedition Laws:

Whatever room might be found in the proceedings of some of the States, who have disapproved of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed on the 21st day of December, 1798, for painful remarks on the spirit and manner of those proceedings, it appears to the Committee most consistent with the duty, as well as dignity, of the General Assembly, to hasten an oblivion of every circumstance which might be construed into a diminution of mutual respect, confidence, and affection, among the members of the Union.

The committee have deemed it a more useful task to revise, with a critical eye, the resolutions which have met with this disapprobation; to examine fully the several objections and arguments that have appeared against them; and to inquire whether there be any errors of fact, of principle, or of reasoning, which the candor of the General Assembly ought to acknowledge and correct.

FIRST RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia doth unequivocally express a firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State against every aggression, either foreign or domestic, and that they will support the Government of the United States in all measures warranted by the former.

No unfavorable comment can have been made on the sentiments here expressed. The Union and defend the Constitution of the United States, and of their own State, against every aggression, both foreign and domestic, and to support the Government of the United States in all measures warranted by the Constitution, are duties which the General Assembly ought always to feel, and to which, on such an occasion, it was evidently proper to express their sincere and firm adherence.

SECOND RESOLUTION.

In their next resolution—"The General Assembly most solemnly declares a warm attachment to the Union of the States, to maintain which, it pledges all its powers: and that, for this end, it is their duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of them can alone secure its existence and the public happiness."

The observation just made is equally applicable to this solemn declaration of warm attachment to the Union, and this solemn pledge to maintain it; nor can any question arise, among enlightened friends of the Union, as to the duty of watching over and opposing every infraction of those principles which constitute its basis, and a faithful observance of which can alone secure its existence, and the public happiness thereon depending.

THIRD RESOLUTION.

The third resolution is in the words following:

"That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact—as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that, in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact; the States, who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties, appertaining to them."

On this resolution the Committee have bestowed all the attention which its importance merits: They have scanned it not only with a strict, but a severe eye; and they feel confidence in pronouncing, that, in its just and fair construction, it is

unexceptionably true in its several positions, as well as constitutional and conclusive in its inferences.

The resolution declares, first, that "it views the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties;" in other words, that the Federal powers are derived from the Constitution; and that the Constitution is a compact to which the States are parties.

Clear as the position must seem, that the Federal powers are derived from the Constitution, & from that alone, the committee are not unapprised of a late doctrine, which opens another source of Federal powers, not less extensive and important, than it is new and unexpected. The examination of this subject will be most conveniently connected with a review of a succeeding resolution. The Committee satisfy themselves here by briefly remarking, that in all the contemporary discussions and comments which the Constitution underwent, it was constantly justified and recommended, on the ground that the powers not given to the Government, were withheld from it; and that if any doubt could have existed on this subject, under the original text of the Constitution, it is removed, as far as words could remove it, by the 12th amendment, now a part of the Constitution, which expressly declares "that the powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The other position involved in this branch of the resolution, namely "that the States are parties to the Constitution or compact," is, in the judgement of the committee, equally free from objection. It is indeed true that the term "States," is sometimes used in a vague sense, and sometimes in different senses, according to the subject to which it is applied. Thus, it sometimes means the separate sections of territory occupied by the political societies within each; sometimes the particular Governments established by those societies; sometimes those societies as organized into those particular Governments; and lastly, it means the people composing those political societies, in their highest sovereign capacity. Although it might be wished that the perfection of language admitted less diversity in the signification of

words, yet it is inevitable that it can incur any just disapprobation from those who, laying aside all momentary impressions, and recollecting the genuine source and object of the Federal Constitution, shall candidly and accurately interpret the meaning of the General Assembly. If the deliberate exercise of dangerous powers, palpably withheld by the Constitution, could not justify the parties to it in interposing, so far as to arrest the progress of the evil, and thereby to preserve the Constitution itself, as well as to provide for the safety of the parties to it, there would be an end to all relief from usurped power, and a direct subversion of the rights specified or recognized under all the State Constitutions, as well as a plain denial of the fundamental principle on which our independence itself was declared.

But it is objected, that the Judicial authority is to be regarded as the sole expositor of the Constitution, in the last resort; and it may be asked for what reason the declaration by the General Assembly, supposing it to be theoretically true, could be required at the present day, and in so solemn a manner.

On this objection it might be observed, first, that there may be instances of usurped power, which the forms of the Constitution would never draw within the control of the Judicial department; secondly, that if the decision of the Judiciary be raised above the authority of the sovereign parties to the Constitution, the decisions of the other departments, not carried by the forms of the Constitution before the Judiciary, must be equally authoritative and final with the decisions of that department. But the proper answer to the objection is, that the resolution of the General Assembly relates to those great and extraordinary cases in which all the forms of the Constitution may prove ineffectual against infractions dangerous to the essential rights of the parties to it. The resolution supposes that dangerous powers, not delegated, may not only be usurped and executed by the other departments, but that the Judicial department also may exercise or sanction dangerous powers, beyond the grant of the Constitution; and, consequently, that the ultimate right of the parties to the Constitution to judge whether the compact has been dangerously violated, must extend to violations by one delegated authority, as well as by another; by the Judiciary, as well as by the Executive or the Legislature.

However true, therefore, it may be that the Judicial department is, in all questions submitted to it by the forms of the Constitution, to decide in the last resort, this resort must necessarily be deemed the last in relation to the authorities of the other departments of the Government; not in relation to the rights of the parties to the constitutional compact, from which the Judicial as well as the other departments hold their delegated trusts. On any other hypothesis, the delegation of judicial power would annul the authority delegating it; and the concurrence of this department

with the others in usurped powers, might subvert forever, and beyond the possible reach of any rightful remedy, the very Constitution which all were instituted to preserve.

The truth declared in the resolution being established, the expediency of making the declaration at the present day, may safely be left to the temperate consideration and candid judgment of the American public. It will be remembered, that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is solemnly enjoined by most of the State Constitutions, and particularly by our own, as a necessary safeguard against the danger of degeneracy to which Republics are liable, as well as other Governments, though in a less degree than others. And a fair comparison of the political doctrines not unfrequently at the present day, with those which characterized the epoch of our Revolution, and which form the basis of our Republican Constitutions, will best determine whether the declaratory recurrence here made to those principles ought to be viewed as unreasonable and improper, or as a vigilant discharge of an important duty. The authority of Constitutions over Governments, and of the sovereignty of the people over Constitutions, are truths which are at all times necessary to be kept in mind; and at no time, perhaps, more necessary than at the present.

FOURTH RESOLUTION.

The fourth resolution stands as follows: "That the General Assembly doth also express its deep regret that a spirit has, in sundry instances, been manifested by the Federal Government, to enlarge its powers, by forced constructions of the constitutional character which defines them; and that indications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases (which, having been copied from the very limited grant of powers in the former Articles of Confederation, were less liable to be misconstrued,) so as to destroy the meaning and effect of the particular enumeration which necessarily explains and limits the general phrase, and so as to consolidate the States, by degrees, into one sovereignty; the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present Republican system of the United States into an absolute, or at best a mixed, monarchy."

The first question here to be considered is, whether a spirit has, in sundry instances, been manifested by the Federal Government to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional charter. The General Assembly, having declared their opinion merely by regretting in general terms that forced constructions for enlarging the Federal powers have taken place; it does not appear to the Committee necessary to go into a specification of every instance to which the resolution may allude. The Alien and Sedition Acts being particularly named in a succeeding resolution, are of course to be understood as included in the allusion. Omitting others which have less occupied public attention, or been less extensively regarded as unconstitutional, the resolution may be premised, to refer particularly to the Bank Law, which, from the circumstances of its passage, as well as the latitude of construction on which it is founded, strikes the attention with singular force; and the Carriage Tax, distinguished also by circumstances in its history having a similar tendency. Those instances alone, if resulting from forced construction, and calculated to enlarge the powers of the Federal Government, as the Committee cannot but conceive to be the case, sufficiently warrant this part of the resolution. The Committee have not thought it incumbent on them to extend their attention to laws which have been objected to, rather as varying the constitutional distribution of powers in the Federal Government, than as an absolute enlargement of them; because instances of this sort, however important in their principles and tendencies, do not appear to fall strictly within the text under review.

The other questions presenting themselves, are—1. Whether indications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases copied from the "Articles of Confederation," so as to destroy the effect of the particular enumeration explaining and limiting their meaning. 2. Whether this exposition would by degrees consolidate the States into one sovereignty. 3. Whether the tendency and result of this consolidation would be to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy.

1. The general phrases here meant, must be those "of providing for the common defence and general welfare." In the "Articles of Confederation," the phrases are used as follows, in Article VIII: "All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence and general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States, in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint."

The true and fair construction of this expression, both in the original and existing Federal compact, appears to the Committee too obvious to be mistaken. In both, the Congress is authorized to provide money for the common defence and general welfare. In both, it is subjected to this authority an enumeration of the cases to which their power shall extend. Money cannot be applied to the general welfare, otherwise than by an application of it to some particular measure conducive to the general welfare. Whenever, therefore, money has been raised by the gener-

In the existing Constitution, they make the following part of Section 8: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States."

This similarity in the use of these phrases, in the two great Federal charters, might well be considered as rendering their meaning less liable to be misconstrued in the latter: because it will scarcely be said that in the former they were ever understood to be either a general grant of power, or to authorize the requisition or application of money by the old Congress to the common defence and general welfare, except in the cases afterwards enumerated, which explained and limited their meaning; and if such was the limited meaning attached to these phrases in the very instrument revised and re-modelled by the present Constitution, it can never be supposed that, when copied into this Constitution, a different meaning ought to be attached to them.

That, notwithstanding this remarkable security against misconstruction, a design has been indicated to expound these phrases in the Constitution so as to destroy the effect of the particular enumeration of powers by which it explains and limits them; must have fallen under the observation of those who have attended to the course of public transactions. Not to multiply proofs on this subject, it will suffice to refer to the Debates of the Federal Legislature, in which arguments have on different occasions been drawn, with apparent effect, from these phrases, in their indefinite meaning.

To these indications, might be added, without looking farther, the official Report on manufactures, by the late Secretary of the Treasury, made on the 31st of December, 1791: and the Report of a Committee of Congress, in January 1797, on the promotion of Agriculture. In the first of these it is expressly contended to be "to the discretion of the National Legislature to pronounce upon the objects which concern the general welfare, and for which, under that description, an appropriation of money is requisite and proper. And there seems to be no room for a doubt that whatever concerns the general interests of

trade, and of commerce, are within the sphere of the National Councils, as far as regards any application of money." The latter Report assumes the same latitude of power in the National Councils, and applies it to the encouragement of Agriculture, by means of a society to be established at the seat of Government. Although neither of these Reports may have received the sanction of a law carrying it into effect, yet, on the other hand, the extraordinary doctrine contained in both has passed without the slightest positive mark of disapprobation from the authority to which it was addressed.

Now, whether the phrases in question be construed to authorize every measure relating to the common defence and general welfare, as contended by some, or every measure only in which there might be an application of money, as suggested by the caution of others—the effect must substantially be the same, in destroying the import and force of the particular enumeration of powers which follow these general phrases in the Constitution. For it is evident that there is not a single power whatever which may not have some reference to the common defence or the general welfare; nor a power of any magnitude, which, in its exercise, does not involve or admit an application of money. The Government, therefore, which possesses power in either one or other of these extents, is a Government without the limitations formed by a particular enumeration of powers; and, consequently, the meaning and effect of this particular enumeration is destroyed by the exposition given to these general phrases.

This conclusion will not be affected by an attempt to qualify the power over the "general welfare," by referring it to cases where the general welfare is beyond the reach of separate provisions by the individual States, and leaving to these their jurisdictions in cases to which their separate provisions may be competent. For, as the authority of the individual States must in all cases be incompetent to general regulations operating through the whole, the authority of the United States would be extended to every object relating to the general welfare, which might, by any possibility, be provided for by the general authority. This qualifying construction, therefore, would have little, if any, tendency to circumscribe the power claimed under the latitude of the terms "general welfare."

The true and fair construction of this expression, both in the original and existing Federal compact, appears to the Committee too obvious to be mistaken. In both, the Congress is authorized to provide money for the common defence and general welfare. In both, it is subjected to this authority an enumeration of the cases to which their power shall extend. Money cannot be applied to the general welfare, otherwise than by an application of it to some particular measure conducive to the general welfare. Whenever, therefore, money has been raised by the gener-

in every case, and is to be applied to a particular measure, a question arises whether the particular measure be within the enumerated authorities vested in Congress. If it be, the money requisite for it may be applied to it; if it be not, no such application can be made. This fair and obvious interpretation coincides with and is enforced by the clause in the Constitution which declares that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations by law." An appropriation of money to the general welfare would be deemed rather a mockery than an observance of this constitutional injunction.

2. Whether the exposition of the general phrases here contained would not by degrees consolidate the States into one sovereignty, is a question concerning which the Committee can perceive little room for difference of opinion. To consolidate the States into one sovereignty, nothing more can be wanted than to supercede their respective sovereignties in the cases reserved to them, by extending the sovereignty of the United States to all cases of the "general welfare," that is to say, to all cases whatever.

3. That the obvious tendency and inevitable result of a consolidation of the States into one sovereignty, would be to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy, is a point which seems to have been sufficiently decided by the general sentiment of America. In almost every instance of discussion relating to the consolidation in question, its certain tendency to pave the way to monarchy seems not to have been contested. The prospect of such a consolidation has formed the only topic of controversy. It would be unnecessary, therefore, for the Committee to dwell long on the reasons which support the position of the General Assembly. It may not be improper, however, to remark two consequences evidently flowing from an extension of the Federal powers to every subject falling within the idea of the "general welfare."

One consequence must be, to enlarge the sphere of discretion allotted to the Executive Magistrate. Even within the Legislative limits properly defined by the Constitution, the difficulty of accommodating local regulations to a country so great in extent and so various in its circumstances, has been much felt; and has led to occasional investments of power in the Executive, which involve perhaps as large a portion of discretion as can be deemed consistent with the nature of the Executive trust. In proportion as the objects of legislative enactment are multiplied, would the time allowed for each be diminished, and the difficulty of providing uniform and particular regulations for all be increased. From these sources would necessarily ensue a greater latitude to the agency of that department which is always in existence, and which could best mould regulations of a general nature so as to suit them to the diversity of particular situations. And it is in this latitude, as an element to the Executive prerogative materially consists.

The other consequence would be, that of an excessive augmentation of the offices, honors, and emoluments, depending on the Executive will. Add to the present legitimate stock of those of every description which are vested in the States would take from them and turn over to the Federal Government, and the patronage of the Executive would necessarily be as much swollen in this case, as its prerogative would be in the other.

This disproportionate increase of prerogative and patronage must evidently either enable the Chief Magistrate of the Union, by quiet means, to secure his re-election from time to time, and finally to regulate the succession as he might please; or, by giving so transcendent an importance to the office, would render the elections to it so violent and corrupt that the public voice itself might call for an hereditary, in place of an elective, succession. Whichever of these events might follow the transformation of the republican system of the United States into a monarchy, anticipated by the General Assembly from a consolidation of the States into one sovereignty, would be equally accomplished; and whether it would be into a mixed or an absolute monarchy, might depend on too many contingencies to admit of any certain foresight.

(To be continued.)

From the Washington Globe.

The following notice of M. M. Noah's Prospectus, is from the Baltimore Gazette. As we understand it, we have with better effect upon the Jackson party—the President's measures and principles. Like his brother Bennett, to whose aid he comes in his chief making, he has an old leer. The eye, which does not seem to look toward the object at which he drives. In our opinion Major Noah's Evening Star will be found twinkling by the side of Governor Hamilton's orange star banner, although the President's ensign has lately four stars on it, and all of them in the ascendant. It is not likely to go down so soon as the Major's Evening Planet."

Remarks by Noah.—The alliance, of Tansie and de la Roche, between the Albany Argus and the Cabinet irresponsible at Washington, vulgarly called the "Kitchen Cabinet," led us to expect an attack similar to the above as soon as signals could be interchanged between the high contracting parties. Accordingly, Mr. Blair has straggled forth his "skinning fingers" from the Capitol, and has endeavored, in the above article to make us feel the force of his talons. We are accused by this inquisitor general, this prosecuting attorney for the whole empire, of fighting under false colors: of hoisting the flag of Andrew Jackson in our new paper, to deceive our own friends. When a citizen in these agitated times, is free to hold what flag

he pleases, he is entitled at least to be considered sincere, particularly when he has no earthly object to achieve in practicing deception. We ask nothing from the general government; we want no favours, and our private interest might possibly be advanced by taking a contrary course to the one we have laid down; but we have every motive, public and private, for kind and friendly feeling towards General Jackson; and we know that such feelings are reciprocated by him. Why should we practise deception? We were in the field eighteen months before we could satisfy the Albany Regency, and our friend Mr. Van Buren, that he was a suitable candidate for the Presidency: nor did we succeed in securing their powerful aid for General Jackson, until they had exhausted every effort to bring President Adams to their terms. Somewhere about that time, this very Mr. Blair, who accuses us of false colors, wrote to Henry Clay, offering to sustain and justify him in the vote he gave for John Quincy Adams; and now it seems to be a settled plan with the oligarchy, to allow no man to be considered the friend of Andrew Jackson who will not, at the same time consent to wear the collar they have prepared for all their liege vassals. A man, it is said, must come into court with clean hands, if he desires to become an accuser. Let Mr. Blair hold up his hand.

He was the friend of Henry Clay, (a man who with all his faults, never deserted a friend,) and he betrayed him. He was invited to Washington, to take charge of the Globe, got up by office holders: invited by his confidential friends, and yet, we are credibly informed, they compelled him to give a hand, pledging his fidelity to Andrew Jackson.

He has accused the Congress of the United States, and almost every citizen, who may differ on the subject, of being bribed by the United States Bank; when he charitably obtained from that institution a release for \$20,000 for something like \$200.

In the short space of two years, he has, by his unprincipled violence, done more to create divisions and dissension in the Union, and in the republican party, than years of tranquillity can heal.

He was, according to the friends of General Jackson, that they preferred Gales & Bennett, and honest political opponents, as printers to Congress. In short, Mr. Blair, of the Globe, has not the confidence or the good will of a single member of General Jackson's Cabinet; nor has he a friend in the whole nation, if we except the President, and he will soon discover the deception practised upon him. And is it the man thus situated who questions our fidelity? A man neither true to his country, his patron, nor his friends?

Apart from his attack upon ourselves, which we would willingly prefer to his support, are some words in the above article from the Globe, which remind us of an early impression that the Editor and his

allies intended to overthrow the principles of this government. While on the one hand the Globe has frequently attempted to augment the power of the President, on the other he has industriously slandered and vilified the Constitutional power of the Supreme Court. He has frequently attempted to create the belief that the President was the Government, while he (Mr. Blair) has aimed at consolidating all power in his hands, by striving to undermine the Rights and Sovereignty of the States. He speaks in the above article of Jackson's party—of Jackson's measures, and of Jackson's flag. There is no Jackson's party—there is the Democratic Republican party; which has elected General Jackson. There is no such thing as a Jackson flag—there is the glorious standard of the United States, the standard of a free people, which General Jackson himself has nobly defended. The old flag is not to be blamed for the pitiful servility of his Editor. When a man like the Editor of the Globe can only live in the sunshine of Executive favour—when like him he retires when his Chief retires, it is not surprising that he should wish to make his reign perpetual, and his power beyond control. The happiness and probably the safety of the country may depend upon a change of the President's private counselors and friends. They are a band of anvarious speculators, organized and held together by the ties of interest and ambition. They conceal themselves behind rocks and precipices, peeping from the moss covered crags at the political traveller, ready to pounce upon him and bury their daggers in his breast, if he wears not the collar, their well known badge of slavery and servility.

It appears, however, from the above article, that we are invited to have a fight with this Condotter. Let us then know who is to be considered the Captain—is it the Abellino of the Globe, or little Memm of the Argus. We are ready for them.

MAJOR DOWNING'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 30, 1833.

To the Editor of the Portland Courier, in the State of Maine.

My dear friend: have you been in a terrible kind of a pucker over, since my last letter to you, to know what me and Daniel! It was going to say about me and Daniel! I have, I never felt so uneasy for a fortnight hardly in my life. I went to bed I could not sleep, and I've got up and walked the floor as much as half the night almost every night since. I've wished the Bank to Guinea more than fifty times, for there's been such a hubbub here about the Bank this fortnight past, that I could not get a moment's chance to talk with the President about any thing else. We'd have cabinet meetings once in a while to say about moving the deposits, and Mr. Duane, and Mr. Cass, and Mr. McLane, would talk up to the President about it, that

he'd conclude to let 'em alone and do nothing about it, and let Congress manage it just as they'd mind to. And then we'd go home, and Mr. Kendle would come in and talk the matter over, and read some great long letters from Van Buren, and get the President so confused that he would lose all patience almost.

But Mr. Kendle is the master feller to hang on that ever I see; he's equal to the tooth ache. And he talked and palavered with the President till he finally brought him over, and then the President put his foot down and said the deposits should be moved whether or no. And then the both—the President told Mr. Duane to do it; but he said his conscience would let him. Then the President told Mr. Taney to take Mr. Duane's place, and see if his conscience would let him. Mr. Taney tried it, and found his conscience went easy enough, so Mr. Duane packed up and went home to Philadelphia. We were all dreadful sorry to lose Mr. Duane, for he was a nice man as you will see one in a thousand. It's a pity he had such a stiff conscience; he might have staid here in the Treasury just as well as not if it had not been for that.

But this storm about the Bank begins to blow over, and the President's got in a manner cooled down again. This morning after breakfast we took the papers all just as we used to, and went away into the east room to read the news and chat a while; and it really did my heart good to see the President set down once more looking so good natured in his great arm chair, smoking his cigar. After I had read over the news to him awhile, and got him in a pretty good humor, I made bold to out with it; and says I, General, there's one question I want to ask you. And says he, you know Major, I always allow you to ask me any thing you're a mind to, what is it? Well, says I, when we had that talk here about a fortnight ago, you begin to say something about me and Daniel; and just as you got into the middle of it, Mr. Kendle came in and broke it right off short as a pipe stem. It's been running in my head ever since and I've been half crazy to know what it was you was going to say. Well, let us see, says the General, where was I left off; for this everlasting fuss about the Bank has kept my head so full I can't seem to remember much about it.

Why, says I, you was talking about nullification: how the tops were beaten down a little, but the roots were all running about under ground as live as ever, and it wouldn't be long before they'd be sprouting up again all over the country, and there'd be a tougher scramble to keep 'em down than ever there had been yet; and then you said if I and Daniel—and there that playgy Kendle came in, I've no patience with him now when I think of it, and broke it right off. Ah, now I remember, says the General, how 'twas. Well, says he, Major Downing, it is a solemn fact; this country is to see a blacker storm of nullification than any yet seen. About that ever it has seen yet; the clouds are beginning to gather now; I've seen 'em rolling over South Carolina, and hanging about Georgia, and edging along into old Virginia, and I see the storm's a gathering; it must come, and if there isn't somebody at the helm that knows how to steer pretty well, the old ship must go down. I ain't afraid, says he, but what I can keep her up while I have the command, but I'm getting to be old, and must give up soon, and then what'll become of her I don't know. But what I was going to say was this: I've been thinking if you and Daniel, after I give up, would put your heads to gether, and take charge of her till the storm has blown over, you might save her. And I don't know who else can.

But how do you mean, General, says I? Why, to speak plain, says he, if nullification shows its head, Daniel must talk, and you must fight. There's nothing else will do the job for it, that I know of. Daniel must go into the Presidential chair, and you must take command of the army, and then things will go straight. At this I was a little struck up; and looked him right in the eye, and says I, do you mean that Daniel Webster ought to be President after you give up? Certainly, says he, if you want to keep the country out of the jaws of nullification. But, says I, Daniel is a federalist, a Hartford Convention federalist, and I should like to know which is worst, the jaws of nullification, or the jaws of federalism. The jaws of a fiddlestick! said he; but how do you know, Major, that Daniel is a federalist? Because, says I, I've heard him called so down east more than a hundred times. And that's just all you know about it, says he. Now I tell you how 'tis, Major Downing. Daniel is as thorough a republican as you or I, as he has been ever since my Proclamation came out against nullification. As soon as that Proclamation came out, Daniel came right over on to the republican ground, and took it upon his shoulder, and carried it through thick and thin, where no other man in the country could have carried it. Says I, General, is that a fact? And says he, yes, you may depend upon it, 'tis every word true. Well, says I, that alters the case a little, and I'll write to Uncle Joshua, and the editor of the Portland Courier and see what they think of it, and if they think it's best to have Daniel for President, we'll have him in, and I'll take my turn afterwards; for seeing the people are bent upon having me for President, I won't decline, though if it is thought best that I should wait a little while, I won't be particular about it. I'm willing to do that which will be best for the country.

So I remain your loving friend,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Effects of Internal Imprisonment.—The amount of Tolls received upon goods passing through the State Canal in New York in the single month of September last was \$203,955 & 2.

From the United States Gazette.
We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following interesting correspondence:

TO THE HON. HENRY CLAY.

DEAR SIR: It is highly grateful to us that we have been deputed by a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, to congratulate you on your arrival here, and to express to you their most cordial approbation of your public and private character—of your honorable career, distinguished by zeal and ardor in the cause of liberty, not only in our own beloved country, but in distant climes, when she maintained a long, a perilous, and a dubious struggle with grinding despotism—career, moreover, which displayed the most profound views of the only true and solid interests of a nation, protection of its industry, in every shape, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial, which you have at all times supported with the full exercise of those splendid powers which Heaven has endowed you—and manifested a consistency of conduct as a statesman, which, unfortunately for the happiness and best interests of mankind, has been at all times too rare among that class—a class which so powerfully operates upon the destinies of nations.

After this expression of our feelings towards you, we respectfully beg leave to be gratified by your acceptance of an invitation to dinner, on such day as may best suit your convenience.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient humble servants,

MATTHEW CAREY,
JOHN SERGEANT,
J. R. INGERSOLL,
W. FITLER,
G. SCULL.

Philadelphia, October 14, 1833.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 14, 1833.

GENTLEMEN: I hasten to present my cordial and respectful thanks for the friendly congratulations, communicated in your note of this day, just received. I have never visited your fine city without high gratification, but on no other occasion with greater than the present. I feel, with deep sensibility, the approbation of my character and conduct which you have so kindly expressed. If, gentlemen, as I am quite sure, you estimate too highly my exertions in the cause of human liberty, and that of promoting the general prosperity of our country, your partiality does not exaggerate the zeal and ardor with which I have honestly strove to maintain its freedom and secure its interests. I regret that I have been able to do so little, but the time has arrived, which I long ago apprehended, when our greatest exertions are necessary to maintain the free institutions inherited from our ancestors. Yes, disguise is useless; the time is come when we must decide whether the constitution, the laws, and the checks which they have respectively provided, shall prevail, or the will of one shall have uncontrolled sway. In the settlement of that question, I shall be found where I have ever been.

I pray you to convey to the citizens of Philadelphia, whom you represent, my grateful acknowledgments for their friendly reception of me, and to express to them my regret that circumstances will not allow me to accept the honor of a public dinner which they have been pleased to offer. I add, gentlemen, for yourselves, assurances of the high respect and regard of
Your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Peter V. Daniel, of Richmond, Va., to be Attorney General of the U. States, in the place of R. B. Taney, resigned.

Benjamin Tappan, of Ohio, to be a Judge of the United States for the District of Ohio, in the place of J. W. Campbell, dec'd.

William M. Gwin, of Mississippi, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Mississippi, in the place of Samuel W. Dixon, appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Clinton, in said State.

Joseph Belestier, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Rio, in the Island of Bintang, in the Malayian Sea.

Thomas H. Baker, of New York, to be Consul of the United States, for the port of Elsinore, in the Kingdom of Denmark.

W. M. Haxton, of N. York, to be Consul of the U. S. for the port of Bathurst, in the Island of St. Mary's, in the river Gambia.

Robert Grove, of Leith, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Leith, in Scotland, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, in the place of Joel Nart.

Thomas Woodbridge, of Mississippi, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Brazoria, in the Province of Texas, in Mexico.

A. J. Raines, of Missouri, to be Consul of the U. S. at the port of Monterey, in North California, in Mexico.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday we received our papers brought by the packet ship John Jay, Capt. GLOVER, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th ultimo. The latest London dates are of the 6th, and the Liverpool of the 7th September.

No later accounts had been received in England from Portugal, and we, of course, have no further information on the state of affairs in that country. The young queen Donna Maria was expelled in England, after having been allowed to traverse France, though travelling in her own name, without the slightest attention on the part of the government. This neglect is still attributed by some to her refusal to marry the second son of Louis Philippe, in con-

sequence of having fixed her affections on the Duke of Leuchtenberg, her mother-in-law's brother. It is stated in a Havre paper that the Duke had repaired to that place incognito for the purpose of meeting his sister and Donna Maria, but that an order was sent him to quit Havre immediately. Another journal, however, states that he was living in the same hotel with the queen, without meeting with any difficulty from the government.

Be this as it may, it is not improbable that the king of the French was desirous to promote an alliance between Donna Maria and his son. In the position he stands it would be a desirable event, inasmuch as it would strengthen him on his throne and flatter the pride of the French people; but on the other hand, it is equally probable that England would not have looked at a connexion with pleasure, which would no doubt result in weakening the ties which have so long connected her with Portugal, and enabled her to exercise a paramount influence over the politics of that country.

There is a Bayonne account from Spain that the Duke de Cadaval had gone over with his troops to Don Pedro, and that Don Miguel had retired into Spain; but it is, most likely, nothing but a stock jobbing manoeuvre. Nor are the accounts of the state of the health of the King of Spain of a nature to be depended on.

Our correspondent at Brussels details the state of affairs in Germany and Switzerland. Much importance is attached by some of the continental journalists, to the meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, but we cannot think with any reason.

The papers are filled with afflicting details of the effects of a most violent gale on the coast of England and France, Belgium and Holland, on the 31st August and 1st September.—Beside the convict ship, the Amphitrite, of whose loss we were already informed, and by which 100 female convicts perished, an English East Indianman loaded with indigo, and a Dutch vessel with 600 hogheads of sugar, have been lost also, with numerous coasting vessels, steamers, &c. In short, the destruction of life and property appears to have been immense. Advice from Ostend had been received in London, which stated that an American vessel, outward bound, had been lost off Dunkirk with 180 passengers, all of whom had perished.—We are happy to add, however, that the last London paper received, says, "We trust, and have no reason to believe, that this account will be unfounded."

The tempest had also inflicted great injury on the orchards, gardens and particularly on the hop grounds throughout England.

That century the President of the United States was an avowed opponent of the Consolidation party, and was considered a firm believer in the doctrines of '98 until, in an ill-omened hour, he published to the world his fatal Proclamation.

That memorable document, which exposed his friends and foes, and the friends and enemies of State rights. Three years have elapsed, at the time of its promulgation, when the President had expressed his warm approval of the Union, and his determination to support the Union.

PIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CULUM.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1833.

It will be remembered that a Convention is to meet in Raleigh, on Monday in November, to devise and adopt measures for the improvement of the internal commerce of the State.

It is feared that the scarcity of money, the expense incident to an attendance at the Convention, will prevent many counties, particularly those lying remote from the Capital, from being represented.

Doublets this will be the case, and it is to be much regretted.

An esteemed friend of ours, in a neighboring county, has suggested to us that it would be expedient for the Legislature to provide for the compensation of delegates to the Convention, in the same manner that it has made provision for its own members; and he thinks that the suggestion of the probability that such a measure will be adopted by the Legislature, would cause a full representation.

With much deference to the opinion of our correspondent, and great respect for the public spirit by which he is actuated, we are constrained to say that we do not think the Legislature would consent to such a measure; and, when we consider the low state of our Treasury, and call to mind the fact that an infund has been already made upon the Literary Fund for money to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, we doubt the expediency of making the appropriation of which he speaks.

We hope that, under all the obvious inconveniences, the importance of the object will insure a tolerably full and an able Convention.

MR. CLAY.

This distinguished statesman is now, with his family, on a visit to the Northern and Eastern States.

In the cities of Philadelphia and New York he was invited to partake of complimentary dinners, which he politely declined.

We lay before our readers the card of invitation addressed to him in Philadelphia, and his reply; the latter is written in his usual style of decision and independence, a characteristic which has so often subjected him to the denunciations of the tools and parasites of power.

Mr. Noah says that the Regency (Van Buren) party did not relish very well the "very particular" attention which was paid, in the great Emporium, to the Orator of the West. Mr. Noah, as he admits, has censured Mr. Clay "in no measured terms;" and we are glad to see that he, like many others who were led away by party feeling into the most bitter abuse of Mr. Clay, has now the candour to do justice to his merit, and to his eminent public services, rendered at times when the welfare, if not the

existence, of our country, as an independent republic, required the help of such men. There are others, whose past services seem to be forgotten or despised by the envious politicians who have sprung up in an impure atmosphere.

Among these, few have been so truly distinguished as Mr. Calhoun. Whatever were these extraordinary men may have done in a long course of public services, we believe that they had at heart the prosperity, liberty, and glory of their country; and we think that pride and gratitude should cause the country to cherish their characters as its immediate jewels.

The Common Council of the City of New York, composed of Jacksonmen, had the unanimity to lay aside party feeling, and place the Governor's Room at the service of Mr. C. during his stay in that place.

The following liberal remarks are from the Evening Star, edited by Mr. Noah:

"Mr. Clay will arrive in the city this afternoon. It has frequently fallen to our lot to praise and censure this gentleman, in no measured terms—to applaud what deserved praise, and condemn what merited condemnation, in his public career. We opposed his election, and rejoiced at his defeat; and we are not sure that we may not again oppose him if a suitable occasion offers. But, with us, the waters of bitterness have no abiding place—we speak daggers, we use none."

Clay is not now before the people as a candidate for the Presidency; many of his friends declare he will not be. Be that, however, as it may, we cannot forget the steady uniform efforts he has made in the great struggle of 1812, to sustain the country, at a period of darkness when many, very many of those who now claim to be influential leading Democrats were in the ranks of our bitterest opponents; we cannot forget the man who eloquently urged the cause of South American independence; we cannot forget the man who insisted to negotiate an honorable peace at Ghent; nor, at a recent period, when, by an honorable compromise, he made the great struggle of 1812, to sustain the country, at a period of darkness when many, very many of those who now claim to be influential leading Democrats were in the ranks of our bitterest opponents; we cannot forget the man who eloquently urged the cause of South American independence; we cannot forget the man who insisted to negotiate an honorable peace at Ghent; nor, at a recent period, when, by an honorable compromise, he made the great struggle of 1812, to sustain the country, at a period of darkness when many, very many of those who now claim to be influential leading Democrats were in the ranks of our bitterest opponents; 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The subjoined paragraph from the New York American, a paper edited by Charles Briggs, son of the late Rufus King, a talented and high-minded leader of the Federalists, is by a writer of high political discernment. It is not surprising that the Editor of the American has clung, with reverential personality, to doctrines thus inculcated; but he has honored his honesty, by acknowledging a change in his sentiments at the moment when his former doctrines were becoming more and more popular.

Looking to early impressions, we are remarked upon the course of this paper, our opinions and prejudices ran in the same channel with Mr. King's; we, too, once thought that the danger was to be dreaded most from the "circumference."—The States—but experience convinced us of our error, and we felt bound to acknowledge it.

Pride of opinion, and the silly fear of being charged with inconsistencies, too often prevent men from abandoning theories, long after their soundness has been demonstrated; but his who is sincere in his search after truth, and is desirous to promote it, will seldom shrink from the avowal of sentiments merely because they are new to him or unpopular with the multitude.

The democracy of which Mr. Kiss speaks, understanding for "powers and prerogatives, the Executive, which the ultra-federalism of the highest party times never dreamed of," is the Agency party, of which Mr. Van Buren is chief.

This party arrogates an exclusive right to the name, while, in fact, its principles are the very reverse of those which characterize the true Democracy. The latter, we are confident, is much opposed as it ever was to the usurpations of the General Government, whether they are attempted by the Executive, by Congress, by the Judiciary, or by all the three branches in concert.

"It is a singular spectacle for those acquainted with the history and origin of parties in this country, to find how completely names have lost their meaning without losing their power, and to observe the earnestness with which 'the Democracy,'—as the Argus is wont to call all who are with it eyes—now contend for power and prerogatives, in the Executive, which the ultra-federalism of the highest party times never dreamed of. With the cast of State-rights in their minds, with the unswerving profession of advocacy for the popular will, and shameless and degrading appeals to popular passion and prejudice, as their unflinching reliance, the choice leaders and organs of 'the Democracy' are now busy in proving that the Executive is in truth, what Gen. Jackson considers and makes it to be the Government; and so emphatically the Government, that, in executing the law, it knows no control nor standard but the will and good pleasure of the chief. *Le Roi le veut!*—the King wills it!—is now the practice of the Republic; and under the timely pretext, too, because the President has sworn to execute the laws, he must execute even those laws which delegate specific duties to another functionary connected with the Executive department, to be executed, not as that functionary, but he, the Chief Magistrate, deems right;—not he, as well as the law, are to be obeyed."

The ultra-federalism of the ultra-federalists, and their non-compliance with the imperial passport, is summarily dismissed, and one more pillar of less scrupulousness, is substituted.

For ourselves, we are free to confess that General Jackson's career as President, and the power and abuse, both alike praised and sanctioned by the popular voice, which he has made of a executive office, have shrouded the notions, long slightly adopted either, that we have long entertained, as to the powers that might safely and properly be confided to the President of the United States. On this head, our views certainly, we do not doubt, those of many others who entertained similar opinions, have undergone a material change; and we are now satisfied that our danger is, what heretofore we never believed, from the centre, and not from the circumference, from the Federal Government, and not from any of the separate members. We are now convinced, that a man of great popularity, elevated to the Presidency from considerations personal to himself, and not by the force of office, may, if so disposed, by the patronage of his office, unsparingly, and openly bestowed to purchase and reward partisans, laugh to scorn all opposition, retain himself in office at pleasure, and finally, after playing all sorts of "diplomatic tricks," retire only to make room for a successor named by himself. Believing, thus, we shall be disposed henceforth, in any proper season, to lend our feeble aid to diminish the powers, and patronage, and prerogatives, of the President of the United States."

PLANETARY WARFARE.

The Washington Globe and the New York Evening Star have already come in contact. Of course, some heat was evolved by the collision; and the Star, unshorn of its beams, shone forth with all its brilliancy. The Globe, on the other hand, which served to make the "darkness" of the Globe "visible."

We have no confidence in the political honesty of the Jew who, on a memorable occasion, declared that "all is fair in politics;" nor have we any in the man-worshipper of the Globe, who acts upon the same maxim, while professing to be guided by a better.

The Jew we consider the better man of the two; but, as to their politics, we have little sympathy with either of them; and we shall therefore look upon their contest with much indifference, unless they 'shoot madly from their spheres,' to the detriment of others.

The style in which Mr. Noah, Editor of the Globe, notices the alliance between the Globe and the Albany Argus, but more especially his bitter and relentless declaration, "We are ready to shoot," might cause the most sturdy belligerents of the quill to pause a little before he engaged in the conflict.

We are much mistaken if Mr. Blair, of the Argus, does not rue the hour in which he attempted to extinguish the huminary whose appearance, at this juncture, bodes no good to the Argus chief and his satellites.

WILLIAM M. GWEN.

The late appointments by the President will be seen the name of William M.

The impious sycophant may have capacity to his new place, for aught we know to the contrary; but we wonder if he obtained it by virtue of his profane toast,

Washington. After the stage, containing ten passengers, including two ladies, had passed the centre of the bridge, it began to sink, the plank and sleepers crushing under it. The driver, Mr. King, immediately plied the lash to his horses, and for a moment the struggle was doubtful; the team however, being fresh and powerful, surmounted the danger, and were enabled to keep in advance of the wreck. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. King for his cool, intrepid and skillful behaviour on the occasion. We learn from the passengers who afterwards returned to view the scene, that so complete was the wreck, that a foot passenger could not have passed over the centre of the bridge. Every sleeper was gone, even the outside ones, and many of the plank, leaving gaps of three and four feet. We understand that the passengers presented Mr. King with a slight testimonial of their gratitude and admiration of his skill and presence of mind.

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COL. DRAYTON IN 1839.

This gentleman who, in '32, voted for a bill to repeal the Constitution, and crush a sovereign State of the Union, held, but four years before that, the following language: "When the Government is guilty of usurpation or abuse of power—for abuse of power may be as intolerable as the usurpation of it) manifesting a system of lawlessness and tyranny, not only are we justifiable in casting it off, but we should be traitors to ourselves if we did not." Again: "The right of a State to withdraw from the Union, is unquestionable. The people of every State are sovereign; sovereignty is supreme; it can only be limited by itself. The people did not relinquish it when they granted certain portions of power, for certain purposes, to the Government of the United States; they never parted with the sovereign right to decide in what case they might annul an existing, and create another Government—that right was unalienable." (S. Review: Georgia Controversy.) What will the political friends of the Colonel—the collar pressers—say to this? He admits the right to secede, whilst they deny it. He admits the absolute sovereignty of the States, they contend for a "qualified" sovereignty. Yet is not the Col. one of their oracles?

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Meeting of Merchants.—The Philadelphia papers say that a very numerous meeting of the Merchants of that city was convened at Wade's Hotel, on the evening of the 15th inst. to take into consideration the propriety of forming an Association, by means of which the commercial and trading community of that city may be enabled to act with united effort on all subjects relating to their interest.

—

Cotton.—We regret to state that the late accounts from Europe show a material decline in the price of this article, and that a corresponding fall has taken place in the markets in this country. In this place, the decline is from 1 to 1½ cents. In Petersburg from 2 to 2½ cents. In N. York, (says the Journal of Commerce,) holders offer to take 3 cent lb. less than last week, and one or two small sales have been made at 1 cent reduction. Some N. Carolina brought 16c. but there is very little demand, and no considerable sales could be effected without further reduction.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

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The Louisiana Advertiser of the 14th ult. says—"It will be perceived, from the list of interments that the epidemic has not decreased within the present month, and we fear that it would be as bad as it ever has been, but for the want of subjects. We must again caution our absent friends to be cautious in venturing into the city too early. Strangers and unacclimated persons will certainly run a great risk in venturing into towns before frost."

—

The deaths from Cholera, in the city of Mexico, in the short space of thirty five days, have been estimated at 22,000. It was still raging at the last accounts, but was considered as less malignant and as yielding more readily to medical skill.

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In one of Mr. Clay's replies at Philadelphia, he uses the following language: "The time has arrived, which I long ago apprehended, when our greatest exertions are necessary to maintain the free institutions inherited from our ancestors. Yes, disguise is useless; the time is come when we must decide whether the constitution, the laws, and the checks which they have respectively provided, shall prevail, or the will of one man shall have uncontrolled sway. In the settlement of that question, I shall be found where I have ever been."

—

A compliment.—Some beautiful blue cloth manufactured by P. H. Schenck & Co. at Glen's falls, having obtained the premium at the Fair, Messrs. Lyde & Jennings of 116 Broadway, made of it a suit of clothes in the best style, which they presented to Mr. Clay. It was a liberal and well imagined compliment.

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Reform in Pennsylvania.—The Convention recently assembled at Harrisburg, to consider the changes necessary in the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, have pointed out several important reforms. Among those, are a diminution of the power of the Governor, in respect to appointments, the abolition of life offices, and in general a limitation of the term of office, an extension of the right of suffrage, a shortening of the term for which the State Senate is chosen, and a provision for future amendments by defining the mode.—These and such other alterations as are proposed, are to be submitted to another Convention, to be held during the ensuing winter.

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In addition to these suggestions, we perceive that they are in favor of restricting the power of the Legislature in respect to the granting of charters and the borrowing of money for public purposes.

Prices Current.

SALISBURY Nov. 2, 1833.

Cotton, in seed,	lb	3	8
clean,	do	10	0
Coffee,	do	18	0
Sugar, brown,	lb	12	1
Loaf,	do	16	0
Sucon,	do	10	0
Nails,	do	8	10
Molasses,	gal.	60	0
Brandy, p. app,	do	40	45
Do do	do	33	0
Feathers,	lb	30	0
Wheat,	bb	55	00
bush	do	80	1,00
Rye,	do	40	0
Oats,	do	20	0
Corn,	do	35	0
Salt,	do	7.12	1.25
Butter,	lb	10	19
Tallow,	do	8	10
Tobacco,	do	8	20
Whiskey,	do	25	30

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 29.

Peach brandy,	gal	35	0
App do	do	28	3
Bacon,	lb	9	13
Beeswax,	do	17	10
Coffee,	do	12	15
Cotton,	do	3	1
Corn,	bush	60	0
Flaxseed,	do	31.45	1.50
Flour, new	bb	5.35	5.75
Feathers,	lb	35	0
Iron,	do	30	0
Molasses,	gal	38	0
Nails, cut	lb	6	4
Sugar, brown	do	10	12
do lump	do	18	0
Salt, Liverpool,	hush	65	0
Wheat,	do	85	90
Whiskey,	gal	25	35
Tobacco, leaf	lb	3	3
Wool,	do	19	20

Stage Accommodation.

THE

FOR the convenience of Travellers, an excellent Line of Accommodation Stages is established to run between Salisbury and L. xington, on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays. Early passengers to L. xington in time to take Peck's & Welford's line for the North. Salisbury, November 6, 1833.

RACES.

THE RACES on the Lexington Course will take place on Thursday the 14th day of November. L. xington, Davidson C. Nov. 6, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being anxious to dispose of all his perishable property in the Town of Salisbury, will Offer for Sale, at his dwelling-house,

On Tuesday of next Court.

10 excellent Beds & Bedding,
And all other
Household Furniture,
Cattle, Hogs, &c.

All who wish to purchase will do well to come and buy. Terms made known on the day of sale. It will be a true sale, so as to suit purchasers. JAMES NULL
Salisbury, November 6, 1833.

Seeds, Trees, Plants,
Domestic Animals,
IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

For sale at the
AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 15, South Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he is receiving from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of **FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS**; and that he will, by the first of November, be enabled to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at low prices, and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, for *first rate articles*

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, bulbous and other flower roots, will be procured in order from any of the principal Nurseries or Garden in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; **PLUGHS**; harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn-shellers, threshing machines and all other kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, will be procured from the best manufactories in Baltimore.

DOMESTIC Animals, particularly cattle of the Improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon and the Holstein breeds; sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds; a variety of several valuable kinds, especially of the Farnham breed; various kinds of poultry such as the white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls and several other species of animals, *all of choice breeds (and no others)*, are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this Establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical, in much greater variety than at the bookstores—some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended to be kept either on hand, or within reach when called for.

And though last, not least, that old and well known vehicle of knowledge (the most valuable of all commodities for a tiller of the soil),—the **AMERICAN FARMER**, is published weekly, at this establishment, at \$3 a year, where subscriptions and communications are respectfully solicited, addressed, as all letters must be, to the editor and proprietor.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK

Note.—An "Extra" number of the American Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, and a catalogue of seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, *post paid*, for that purpose.

November 4, 1833. w31m31

NORTH CAROLINA
Temperance Almanac.

5000 COPIES of the **NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE ALMANAC** have been ordered, and are expected to be ready for delivery here by the 15th of November, perhaps sooner. This Almanac is a publication of 48 pages, containing an account of all the Courts, &c., price 50 cents per dozen; \$5.50 per 100 and \$3 per gross. A specimen may be seen at the Book Store of B. J. Hale or W. Whitehead's Store. Orders to B. J. Hale, George McNeill, Jones, Fuller, E. R. Drake, William Whitehead, or James Mullock, will be thankfully received.

Fayetteville, Oct. 22. 311

THE SUBSCRIBERS
ARE NOW RECEIVING, IN PART, THE
Full Supplies
For the Slaple Dry-Goods
Hardware and Cutlery, &c.
Men's Fur and
Men's & Boys'
Leghorn & Duck
Men's and Women's coarse and
fine SHOES.
Boys' and Misses' Pramels and Leather
Shoes;
Ready-made SADDLERY, of all de-
scriptions;
Cotton and Wool CARDS;
Saddle Trees;
Cotton and Worsted Webbing;
Footscep and Letter Paper;
Baskets, Canton Blinds, &c. &c.

The whole of which are expected in the course
of the present week, and which will comprise
a greater variety, and a much more general
and extensive assortment than heretofore kept
by them.

They would invite the attention of their
friends and the public generally to their pre-
sent stock, flattering themselves they will be
enabled to offer such inducements as will make
it worthy the interval, and the attention of dealers
generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 21 1833. 34

Salisbury Male
ACADEMY.

THE second session of this insti-
tution, will commence on Friday
the 1st day of November next. The
subscribers, thankful for past pro-
gress, pledge themselves to enter on
the exercises of the next ses-
sion renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW.
T. W. SPARROW.
Oct. 3th 1833. 36th

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.
All persons indebted to the subscriber for
subscriptions, advertising, or job work are
earnestly requested to settle the same. This is
the first call of the kind I have made in three
years, and I hope it will be attended to. Those
at a distance can transmit the amount of
their subscriptions, payable through the post-
office to my care. **BURTON CRAIG.**
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 20th 1833. 31th

New and Cheap Cash
STORE.
CASH AND SEE!
W. Murphy & J. B. Moss,
HAVING connected themselves to-
gether for the purpose of carrying
on the **MERCANTILE BUSI-
NESS**, respectfully inform their friends
and the public that they have opened
in Salisbury, in the Store formerly oc-
cupied by Kyles and Meenan, a
LARGE AND WELL SELECTED
STOCK OF ENTIRELY
NEW & CHEAP
GOODS,

Which have been purchased in Phila-
delphia and New York, from the fac-
tory and warehouses and will be sold for
cash or country produce only, as low
as any goods can be sold in this sec-
tion of country.

They respectfully solicit the friends
and the Public, to call and examine
their Goods, and hope and trust they
will not fail in their endeavors to
please them.

They hope by a constant and strict
attention to business, to gain a part of
public patronage, which, when once
obtained, shall if possible, by their
unwearied exertions, never be lost.

N. B. — Don't forget to call at the
Sign of the New Cheap Cash Store.
SALISBURY. 1833. 41th

NEW CHEAP
Spring & Summer
GOODS.

THE firm of HACKETT & LEMLEY having
been dissolved, the business in future will
be conducted by

S. LEMLEY & SON,
Who are receiving direct from
New-York & Philadelphia,
A COMPLETE AND SELECTED
Spring and Summer
GOODS,
Of the latest importations, consisting of
Dry-Goods, & Groceries,
Hats, Bonnets & Shirts,
Hard-Ware, Cutlery, and
PLATED WARE,
Saddlery, Crockery, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Carpenter's, Cabinet-Makers, and
Blacksmith's Tools.
Likewise, A GOOD SUPPLY OF
Greek, Latin and English
SCHOOL BOOKS;
And all other articles usually kept in retail
Stores, which they intend selling at small pro-
fits for cash, or on a short credit to punctual
dealers.

They respectfully invite their friends, and
the public generally, to call and examine the
assortment for themselves.

Salisbury, N. C. 1st May, 1833. 74th



POETRY.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.

Agreeable to public notice, a farewell meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Green Street, in the city of New York, previous to the departure of the Rev. Messrs. Spaulding and Wright, with their wives, and Mrs. Partridge, for Western Africa, which is to be the future scene of their labors, as Ministers of that church. The Rev. Dr. Bancroft presided. The following "Farewell Hymn" composed by the President of the Young Men's Missionary Society, was sung by the Choir:

FAREWELL HYMN.
God of Nations! Great Jehovah!
Father, Son, and Holy Ghost!
Number these, thy faithful servants,
In thy consecrated host;
Lord, preserve them,
While they linger on our shores.
They have heard Thy voice—it calls them
To the ocean's wide expanse;
To a foreign land they hasten,
Thy blest kingdom to advance.
Lord, preserve them,
Midst the dangers of the deep.
Speed them safely to Liberia,
Where an "open door" is found;
There let them proclaim salvation,
Let the gospel trumpet sound.
Lord, preserve them,
On that distant hostile coast.
When the floods of rain descending,
Poisonous vapors cause to rise,
Give them "angels' charge" concerning,
"Precious be their health and lives."
Lord, preserve them,
For Thy name and mercy sake.
Farwell, brethren—farewell, sisters,
You're for Christ forsaken all;
In His kingdom, crown'd with glory,
Though in Africa ye fall.
Farewell!—farewell!
The Lord preserve you evermore!

From the Literary Souvenir.

ADDITION.

Sweet Sabbath of the Year,
While evening lights decay,
Thy parting steps, methinks I hear,
Lead from the world away.
And the silent flowers,
That bloom'd but never to dwell,
Where falling leaves and drooping
flowers
Around me breathe Farewell.
Along the sunset skies,
Thou art gliding in shade;
And like the things we fondly prize,
Soon lovelier as they fade.
A deep and crimson streak
The dying leaves disclose;
As on consummation waving cheek,
Mid ruin, blossoms the rose.
Thy parting step, methinks I hear,
Of heavy in decay;
Of fair and early-faded things,
Too exquisite to stay.
Of joys that come no more,
Of flowers whose bloom is fled,
Of farewells wrung upon the shore,
Of friends estranged or dead.
Of all that now may seem
To memory's tearful eye—
The vanished beauty of a dream,
O'er which we gaze and sigh.

WHAT IS CHARITY?

'Tis not to pause, when at the door
A shivering brother stands,
To ask the cause that made him poor,
Or why he help demands.
'Tis not to spurn that brother's prayer,
For faults he once has known;
'Tis not to leave him to despair,
And say that I have none.
The voice of Charity is kind,
She thinks not wrong;
To every fault she seemeth blind,
Nor saunters with her tongue.
In patience she placeth faith,
Hope smileth at her door—
Believeth first, then gently saith,
Go, brother, sin no more.

VARIETY.

MR. CALHOUN.

Mr. Calhoun is about the middle height, spare, and somewhat slouching in person. His countenance, though not handsome, is expressive, and enlivened by a certain vivacity of eye which might redeem plain features. His head is large, and somewhat disfigured by a quantity of stiff curly hair, which rises very high above his forehead. In conversation, he is pleasant, and remarkably free from that dogmatism which constitutes not the least of the aerial sins of the Americans. Mr. Calhoun evidently disregards all graces of expression; and, whatever be the subject of discussion, comes directly to the point. His manner and mode of speaking indicate a positive of thought; and it struck me, that, with full confidence in his own high talents, Mr. Calhoun would pro-

bably find it more agreeable to carry truth by a "coup de main," than to await the slower process of patient induction. It is evident, indeed, that Mr. Calhoun is no ordinary person—his mind is bold and acute; his talents for business confessedly of the first order; and, enjoying the esteem of his countrymen, there can be little doubt that he is yet destined to play a conspicuous part in the politics of the Union.

(Hamilton's Men and Manners in America.)

WONDERFUL FACILITIES OF BLIND PERSONS.

A French lady, who had lost her sight at two years old, was possessed of many talents which alleviated her misfortunes. In writing to her, it is said, no ink is used, but the letters are pricked down on the paper, and, by the delicacy of her touch, feeling each letter, she follows them successively, and reads every word with her fingers' ends. She herself, in writing, makes use of a pencil, as she could not know when her pen was dry; her guide on the paper is a thin ruler, and of the breadth of her writing. On finishing a letter, she wets it, so as to fix the traces of her pencil, that they are not obscured or effaced, then proceeds to fold and seal it, and write the direction—all by her own address, and without the assistance of any other person. Her writing is straight, well cut, and the spelling no less correct. To reach this singular mechanism, the indefatigable cares of her affectionate mother were long employed, who, accustoming her daughter to feel letters cut in cards of pasteboard, brought her to distinguish an A from a B, and thus the whole alphabet, and afterwards to spell words; then, by the remembrance of the shape of the letters, to delineate them on paper, and, lastly, to arrange them so as to form words and sentences. She sews and knits perfectly well, and in all her work she threads the needle for herself, however small.

We have a other very remarkable instance, in John Metcalf, of Manchester, who very lately followed the occupation of conducting strangers through the intricate roads during the night, or when the tracks were covered with snow. And, strange as this may appear to those who can see, the employment of this man was afterwards that of a projector and surveyor of highways in difficult and mountainous parts! With the assistance only of a long staff, he has been several times traversing the roads, ascending precipices, exploring valleys, and investigating their several extents, so as to answer his designs in the best manner. Most of the roads over the Peak in Derbyshire, have been altered by his directions, particularly those in the vicinity of Buxton; and he has since made surveys for a new one between Wilmslow and Congleton, with a view to open a communication to the great London road without being obliged to pass over the mountains. (English paper.)

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF THE HUMAN BODY.

Mary Clues, aged fifty, and much addicted to intoxication. Her propensity to this was such, that, for about a year, scarcely a day passed in which she did not drink half a pint of rum. Her health gradually declined; she was attacked with jaundice, and was confined to her bed, but she still continued her old habit of drinking. One morning she fell on the floor, and her weakness having prevented her getting up, she remained so till some one entered and put her to bed. At five in the morning a smoke was seen issuing through the window, and the door being broken open, some flames which were in the room were extinguished. Between the bed and the chimney were found the remains of the unfortunate Clues. There was nothing left of the skin, the muscles, or the viscera. The bones of the cranium, the breast, the spine, and the upper extremities, were completely calcined. The furniture in the room had sustained but little injury. The side of the bed near the chimney had suffered most. The wood of it had slightly burnt, but the feathers, clothes, and covering, were safe. Nothing, however, except the body, exhibited any strong traces of fire.

Grace Pell, aged about sixty, had a habit of coming down from her bedroom half-dressed, to smoke a pipe. One night she came down as usual. Her daughter, who slept with her, did not perceive she was absent till next morning, when she went down to the kitchen, and there found her mother, stretched out on her right side, with her head near the grate, having the appearance of a log of wood consumed by fire, without an apparent flame. The foetid odour and smoke which exhaled from the body, almost suffocated some of the neighbors who hastened to the girl's assistance. The body resembled a heap of coals covered with white ashes. The head, the arms, and legs, had also participated in the burning. This woman had drunk a large quantity of spirituous liquors.

There was no fire in the grate, and the candle had burned entirely out in the candlestick, which was close to her. Besides, there were found, quite near the consumed body, the clothes of a child, and a paper scroll, neither of which had sustained any injury. The dress of this woman consisted of a cotton gown.

Madame de Boisseau, eighty years of age, exceedingly meagre, who had drunk nothing but spirits for several years, was sitting in her chamber before the fire, while her waiting-maid went out of the room for a few minutes. On her return, seeing her mistress on fire, she immediately gave an alarm, and some people having come to her assistance, one of them endeavored to extinguish the flames with his hand, but they adhered to it as it had been dipped in brandy. Water was thrown on the body in abundance, yet the fire appeared more violent, and was not extinguished till the whole of the flesh was consumed. Her skeleton, exceedingly black, remained entire in the chair, which was only a little scorched.

This combustion is almost always general, but sometimes it is partial—the feet, hands, and top of the head, are the only parts which have been preserved. Although a very large quantity of wood is necessary for the burning of a corpse, this kind of burning occurs without inflaming the most combustible substances. The presence of air is found not to be necessary; and it is shown that water, instead of extinguishing the fire, gives it renewed activity. When the flame has disappeared, the combustion continues within the body.

(Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia.)

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Cash.—In this all-important and favorite article, the usual scarcity continues. The demand is tremendous; holders very firm.

Whiskey.—A most animated retail business continues, purchasers taking up the article with very great avidity. There is an ardent inquiry for city consumption, and, though holders are by no means firm, yet for the most part give way when pressed, and the demand rises as the article goes down.

Coughs and Colds.—The stock is diminished since the weather became settled; and as, in most cases, holders have been well disposed to part with all they had, the article has gone off freely. In what has been long on hand, there is a tendency to a decline.

Dunes.—Very plentiful, and there is not a good feeling towards them in the markets, and though receipts are offered with them gratis, they are taken up with great reluctance.

Ladies' Dresses.—There is a better feeling manifested. Petticoats have come down very considerably since last season, and articles, which were formerly offered to a great extent, now come more sparingly before the public. The bonnet business, which occupied so large a space in the attention of speculators, has been much curtailed, and poses are occasionally seen in profile. Flounces, which ranged so high a few months back, are rarely to be met with; but the sleeve trade is carried on to a stupendous extent.

Live Stock.—Daisies are much depressed. Calves are heavy and dull. Terrapins are looking up.

Whiskers.—There has been a full crop this season, and the stock accumulates rapidly.

Newspapers.—Plenty, and dull; the stock consists principally of the day and night descriptions. There is some stagnation in the business, owing to our being without foreign advices.

Loungers.—Go very languidly off; the stock is large, and the demand principally confined to retail dealers.

Marriages.—During the past season the market was unusually lively, and it is supposed that numerous speculations were made. Several contracts were completed at prices which have not transpired. There is yet a large stock undisposed of. Fair descriptions are in brisk demand—choice is scarce. Offers are freely made for such of this quality as remain on hand. Cash is required in the general run of transactions. (Philadelphia Daily Chronicle.)

ANECDOTE OF A DOG.

An old free negro, who lived in an adjoining county, owned a dog which, during the whole course of its life, had probably never had the benefit of a hearty meal. It was a perfect anatomy, the very skeleton of a shadow, remarkable for nothing but its ghostly appearance, and its apparent devotion to its owner. It was likewise a cur, a race usually considered the most unpromising of all the canine species. The master died, and the affectionate creature followed him to the grave. Upon returning to the house, he laid himself down upon an old coat, which had belonged to his deceased master, and no effort of force or persuasion could induce him to quit it. Whenever an attempt was made to coax him away, he howled so pitiously, that those who heard

him, declared it was distressing to hear him. But when force was used, he met it with savage and ungovernable fury. The neighbors, taking compassion on him, gave him food every day, but the faithful creature rejected it with indifference. He clung to the only memorial which he possessed of his master, with a tenacity which nothing could shake, until death at last came to relieve his affectionate and broken heart. Who can hear of instances of such noble affection—affection which can possibly have its origin in no mean or interested motive, and not feel his sympathies deeply moved for the whole race? (Richmond Whig.)

AN UNCOMMON WEDDING.

About a fortnight ago, a wedding took place at the Collegiate Church under circumstances which we should suppose are without parallel in the annals of matrimony. The parties, we are told, reside in the neighborhood of St. George's road; and, as our information goes, some weeks since the wife of the bridegroom declared in a company of female acquaintances, that she would give three pounds to any one who would marry her husband, and take him off her hands. "Will you?" cried one of the company, "I'll do it,"—and without any further ceremony, the bargain was concluded. When the husband was consulted, he expressed himself quite willing to make a transfer of his "troth" to the adventurous damsel, and on the 19th ult., they proceeded to the Collegiate Church in a body, the wife officiating as bridesmaid, and the uncle as groomsmen to the happy pair. At the altar the self-disgraced wife took the ring from her finger and presented it to the bridegroom, to place upon that of his new bride, and when the nuptial ceremony was ended, she duly paid over to her successor the three pounds which had been agreed upon as the price of her liberty, presenting the new married couple also with a cart load of furniture towards the formation of a new domestic establishment! Of course the peculiar circumstances of the case were not made known to the clergyman who performed the ceremony. (London Herald.)

A SKIM MILK COW.

The following incident is related to us by an old gentleman now in his eightieth year. When President Wheelock was at the head of Dartmouth College, in the early days of college history, nearly all the students boarded with him. The milk they were served with was usually of a most meagre and blue complexion. It was tolerated for a long time, from partial necessity and good feeling towards the venerable President, until at last there was some suspicion that the cream had not only been abstracted, but a dash of water added to give it consistency. While the students were consulting measures for redress of grievance, one of them, an undaunted vog of imperturbable features, and who was a favorite with the President, volunteered to negotiate a treaty. He waited a convenient opportunity, and one night as they were seated at supper, he took the bowl in his hand, and looking at its contents, (which were of a brilliant sky-blue) at the same time playing with a spoon, and dashing the blue waves about—said audibly, but with all the gravity of a diplomatist,—"Fellow students, I propose that we make up a purse, and purchase the President's old skim-milk cow." The whole of the table was instantly convulsed in laughter, in which the President heartily united. The hint was timely, and the skimmer-dish lost its office. (Boston Transcript.)

THE TAILOR'S DREAM.

A tailor of Bagdad during a severe illness dreamed that an angel appeared before him, bearing an immense flag formed of the pieces of cloth which he had abstracted at different times from his customers, and that he chastised him severely with a rod of iron while he waved the flag before his eyes. He awoke in an agony of terror, and vowed that he would never again steal cloth from his employers. Fearing, however, the influence of future temptations, he ordered his servant to remind him of the flag, whenever he saw him too strongly tempted. For some time the servant's hints checked the tailor's avarice; but at length a nobleman sent him a piece of rich brocade to make a robe, whose beauty proved too strong for the tailor's resolution. "The flag, the flag," shouted the servant, when he saw the shears taking a suspicious direction. "Curse you and the flag," answered the tailor, "there was not a bit of stuff like this in it! Besides there was a piece wanting in one of the corners which this remnant will exactly supply.

Corn.—A piece of tobacco, moistened with water, and bound upon

the corn, acts as an effectual cure. We have tried it and found it so. We have recommended it to many others who have found the same relief. If you are afflicted, bind on the weed, do not ape the Chinese, and we will warrant you free from corns in six months. (N. H. Apoorator.)

Prescription for a Cough.—Take 2 table spoonful of molasses, 2 do. of vinegar, 2 tea spoonful of lemon wine, 40 drops of laudanum. Mix them together, and take six tea spoonful on going to bed; if a cure is not effected the first night, try it again the succeeding night. (Southern Planter.)

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

The Steamboat Macon,
CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM, having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston & Cheraw calling at George Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season. Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened in the Expense of Boat. J. B. CLOUGH. Charleston, Sept. 26, 1833. N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. 92d J. B. C.

VIEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute all orders in the most prompt and efficient manner, and at the lowest prices. Accounts Books, &c. &c. bound and made to order, and of the best Binding promptly executed, at the lowest and neatest manner, on cash terms. 36th J. GALE & SON. Raleigh Aug.

Jeese Harriss' Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified, at August Term, 1833, of Davidson County Court, as Executor of the last will and testament of Jeese Harriss, sen. late of said County, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against the estate, to present them duly authenticated according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted are desired to make payment immediately. R. HARRISS, C. M. HARRISS, Jr. W. HARRISS. August 22d, 1833. 704

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the Estate of Alexander R. Caldecleugh, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, otherwise they will be barred of recovery by the operation of said act. All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to come forward and pay, or secure their debts without delay. E. B. CALDECLEUGH, Ex'r. Davidson Co. 31. 1833. 78 6m

FOR SALE.

INTENDING to remove to the West, I offer for sale, on accommodating terms, the place where I now live; consisting of a good dwelling house, a convenient house for an OFFICE, or shop, and other necessary buildings. Also several other lots in Town. All persons indebted to me, are requested to settle before the first of January next, or they will find their papers in the hands of an officer; and those I owe are requested to call, as I am ready at any time to pay them. The business of my shop will be carried on until I leave here. 121108 JOHN UTZMAN. Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1833.

State of North-Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby given to Molly Whitner, one of the heirs of John Mull, dec'd., that there is now in my hands sixteen dollars, which is due to her, as one of the heirs of said John Mull. Said Molly Whitner is, therefore, hereby requested to come forward and claim said money within the time prescribed by law, otherwise, will dispose of it as the law directs. B. W. ROBINSON, Ex'r. July 24th 1833. 88 3m

Blank Warrants,

FOR SALE HERE—CHEAP.

New Tailor Shop IN LEXINGTON, N. C.

Mr. Theophilus M. Sims MOST respectfully informs his friends, & the public, that he is now opening on the Town of Lexington, the shop East of the Court, formerly occupied by P. F. Sims. He regularly receives New York and Philadelphia which will enable him to make gentleman. A fashionable suit of Cloth on short notice, and in a superior of workmanship. He hopes by his usual attention to business to receive a share of public patronage. April 12, 1833. 710

PROSPECTUS OF THE EXAMINER AND JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. This paper is published on the third Wednesday of every month, on a royal sheet of 16 pages octavo, corresponding in size with the FINE PAPER ADVOCATE, and containing in the year, with an index, a volume of 360 pages.
2. It is chiefly political, but in part literary; its design being to disseminate the great principles of CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, and to assist in drawing men's minds from the worship of their fellows to an acquaintance of the nature of their government.
3. It will be open to the SUBSCRIBERS all political questions of a general nature, and will communicate to the public, the views of the political movements of the South, and those of the North the political movements of the North.
4. It will advocate the Republican doctrine of '96, set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and as maintained by Jefferson, Madison, &c. and the other distinguished champions of States Rights and States Rights. It will also record the most important documents and State Papers connected with the proceedings of South Carolina, so as to serve a complete history of the times, for the future reference of politicians and statesmen.
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7. It will oppose manumission, and all attempts to interfere with the rights of the South, and all attempts to encroach on the rights of the States, that Government may encroach, from which they may derive a pecuniary advantage, will be opposed.
8. It will be open to the SUBSCRIBERS all political questions of a general nature, and will communicate to the public, the views of the political movements of the South, and those of the North the political movements of the North.

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3. Subscribers may withdraw their names at any time, and the expense of postage in giving notice of withdrawal, and the trouble of forwarding copies will be avoided, inasmuch as the subscription of the paper will be of little effect unless it be continued.
4. No subscription for less than a year will be received, and in all cases where remittance, it will be considered, unless otherwise expressed, in payment of the current year, and the back Nos. will accordingly be forwarded. However, the subscription for the year 1834, shall not continue after the number on hand shall have been exhausted, which we shall give due notice.
5. All postage must be paid, except by letters containing five dollars in a year, or any larger sum; but the risk of loss by the mail is assumed by the publisher.
6. There are no agents established at any place; but any Postmaster or individual may constitute himself an agent, by availing himself of the discount allowed upon a number of copies.
7. All communications to be addressed to the subscriber, who respectfully requests the names of persons and places transmitted may be distinctly written, so as to avoid mistakes, which can only be corrected by the expense of postage.
CONDY RAQUEL Philadelphia, August 7, 1833.

Western Carolinian.

JOHN BEARD, Jr., Editor and Publisher.

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THE "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid within three months after the date of publication, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid until after the expiration of that period. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless by order of the Editor. No subscription will be received for less than one year, and failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered a new engagement. Any person who will procure the "Carolinian" and take the subscription, and transmitting the same to the Editor, shall have a discount of one charge. Advertisements are inserted at the usual rates. Letters by mail, addressed to the Editor, must in all cases be post paid, or they will not be attended to.